



GREATER MINOCQUA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.
BOX 1006 - MINOCQUA, WI 54548 - 715-356-5266

NOV 26 1990

November 19, 1990

TO: Members of the Transportation Projects Commission

The Greater Minocqua Chamber of Commerce is very pleased to learn that the Highway 51 Tomahawk Bypass project expansion to 4 lanes has been given top priority for completion and is proposed for funding in the 1991-93 budget.

U.S. Highway 51 is truly the "gateway" to Northern Wisconsin and of critical importance to our Northwoods area tourism, our only major industry. The beginning stages of the Hwy 51 Tomahawk Bypass brought travel to the Northwoods into the 20th century. However, that roadway now poses a very serious threat to human welfare and economic realities that must be addressed.

As the state and our local entities increasingly promote the tourism industry, traffic volumes on Hwy 51 will only continue to increase. Traffic coming into this area is forced to leave a 4-lane 65 mph highway and bottleneck into 2 lanes with a top speed of 55 mph. The result: the Tomahawk section of Hwy 51 becomes a dangerously overcrowded stretch of road. Impatient and weary Chicago area and southern Wisconsin motorists often take passing chances and push their speeds beyond safety limits.

Not only does this roadway create safety problems, but it also becomes a question of economics. Tourism is Wisconsin's second leading industry. It only makes sense that we provide safe, comfortable access to our area. We must anticipate and accommodate traffic increases to our northern vacationland or concerned vacationers may take their business elsewhere.

It has been brought to our attention that inclusion of the Tomahawk project for your 1991-93 budget consideration has been severely criticized by some legislators because of its "unrated" status. We would point out that this project already went through the rating process when funding was appropriated for the existing 2 lanes. We would also note that when the situation has called for action in the past there has been precedent for including stage construction in the TPC budget recommendation. In the light of recent traffic estimates, further construction delay will prove very costly not only to the north but to Wisconsin as a whole.

We urge your approval of this most crucial project in your 1991-93 budget. As concerned business owners and residents, we feel that to ignore the immediate need of this highway expansion flies in the face of public welfare and the economic stability of the entire northern tier of the state.

Thank you for your immediate and positive action in this matter.

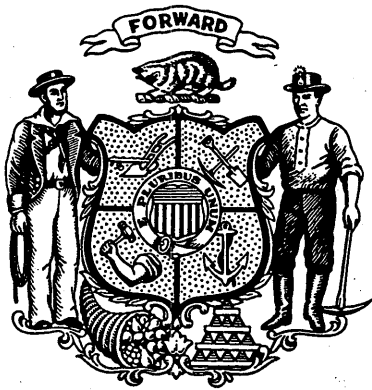
Sincerely,

Maxine Mulleady
Judy Allen

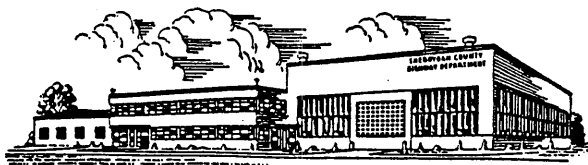
Maxine Mulleady, President, Board of Directors
Judy Allen, Executive Director
Greater Minocqua Chamber of Commerce

JA:cf

END



END



NOV 21 1990

OFFICE AND REPAIR SHOP
COUNTY HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

P. O. BOX 716 -- 1211 NORTH 23RD STREET

SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN 53081

DATE: November 19, 1990

TO: Transportation Projects Commission Members

FROM: Sheboygan County Highway Committee

SUBJECT: STH 57, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Calumet Counties

As you are aware, the STH 57 project was ranked 11th of 13 projects by the Department of Transportation after the public hearings in July. It is our understanding that your Commission will evaluate the ranking as made by the DOT and make recommendations to the Legislature and Governor in late November. We are requesting that the STH 57 project be given a higher priority ranking in order to be eligible for funding.

STH 57 is the only major north-south arterial between Hwy 41 on the west side of Lake Winnebago and I-43 along the Lake Michigan shoreline area. Sheboygan County is the half way point between the major port facilities of Green Bay and Milwaukee. We are seeing economical growth along this corridor in the areas of Chilton, New Holstein, Kiel, Plymouth, Random Lake and Fredonia. With rail service on the decline, the necessity of good trucking routes for the expeditious transfer of goods and materials is essential.

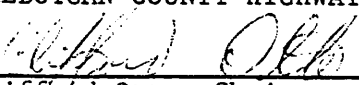
This ties into the improved traffic flow and highway system efficiency. This improved facility will provide less traffic delays, eliminate no-passing zones, and be able to handle increased traffic density. With this reduced cost of travel, the ability to maintain and compete for jobs will be enhanced for the corridor. By extending the four lanes through Ozaukee County to I-43, it will improve the critical accident ratio. With the construction of median crossovers, this will allow cross traffic to more safely judge the oncoming traffic. This will be aided by new construction because of the improved stopping site distance at these intersections.

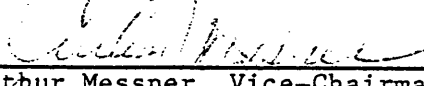
This corridor was originally envisioned as a major collector between Milwaukee and Green Bay 25 years ago and the right of way was purchased for this project at that time. There is a tremendous amount of economic development going on along STH 57 from Saukville to Plymouth and into Calumet County, and our project is the most cost beneficial in dollars per mile spent compared to miles of four lane highways to be completed. The 10 mile stretch of STH 57 between


Saukville and Plymouth is a 10 mile bottleneck of two lane highway between four lane roadway.

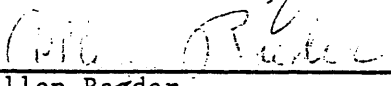
The Sheboygan County Board of Supervisors has passed a resolution endorsing support for STH 57 completion as a four lane road in Sheboygan County which was sent to the Governor, legislative representatives and the Commission. We urge you to consider these remarks in a positive manner and ask that you continue to consider this project as part of your enumeration process.


SHEBOYGAN COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMITTEE


Clifford Otte, Chairman


Arthur Messner, Vice-Chairman


Frederick Meiffert, Secretary


Allen Raeder


Richard Bemis



NOV 26 1990

Chamber of Commerce

*Letter
to file*

November 23, 1990

To: Members of the Transportation Projects Commission

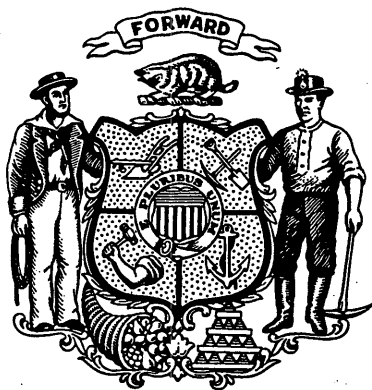
The Arbor Vitae-Woodruff Chamber of Commerce is very pleased to learn that the Highway 51 Tomahawk Bypass project (expansion to 4 lanes) has been given top priority for completion and is proposed for funding in the 1991-93 budget.

U.S. Highway 51 is truly the "gateway" to Northern Wisconsin and is recognized as such throughout Wisconsin and other Midwest states using our facilities. It is of critical importance to the Northwoods area tourism, our only major industry. Highway 51's continued development over the years has brought increased safety. It is imperative that this development continue throughout the 1990's.

As the state as a whole and our local communities increasingly promote the Northern sectors of the state, our dependence on a traffic route that can safely handle increased volumes is of prime importance. Currently traffic coming into this sector is forced to leave a 4-lane 65 m.p.h. expressway and bottleneck into 2 lanes with a top speed of only 55 m.p.h. The result? - Impatient and weary motorists from southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois often take passing risks and push their speeds beyond safety limits. The motorists are simply often trying to pass slower moving recreational vehicles and turning vehicles, both situations that could be easily avoided with a 4-lane roadway.

While safety is one of our prime concerns, the roadway also provides our "economic lifeline" to the Northern sector of the state. Tourism is Wisconsin's second leading industry. It only makes sense that we provide safe, comfortable access to our area. We must anticipate and accommodate traffic increases to our northern vacationland or concerned vacationers may simply take their business elsewhere.

END



END



DAVID BRANDEMUEHL

State Representative
49th Assembly District

November 21, 1990

Mr. Allan J. Bell
N8429 Hwy. 107
Tomahawk, WI 54487

Dear Mr. Bell,

As a member of the Department of Transportation Major Projects Commission, I would like to thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed highway project in your area. I appreciate the time you took to share your views on this matter.

The Commission has heard the recommendations of the Transportation Department regarding the priority ranking of each of the projects. The Commission will meet again on December 18 to review the information which was presented and determine a final ranking for each individual project. Those recommendations will then be forwarded to the Legislature and the Governor for their consideration.

I will be looking at each request very carefully before deciding which to recommend. You can be sure your input will be taken into consideration when making my decision.

Thank you again for sharing your concerns. If I can be of any assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

David A. Brandemuehl
State Representative
49th Assembly District

DAB:jt



DAVID BRANDEMUEHL

State Representative
49th Assembly District

November 21, 1990

Frank R. Parsons, Superintendent
Northern Ozaukee School District
401 Highland Dr.
Fredonia, WI 53021

Dear Mr. Parsons,

As a member of the Department of Transportation Major Projects Commission, I would like to thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed highway project in your area. I appreciate the time you took to share your views on this matter.

The Commission has heard the recommendations of the Transportation Department regarding the priority ranking of each of the projects. The Commission will meet again on December 18 to review the information which was presented and determine a final ranking for each individual project. Those recommendations will then be forwarded to the Legislature and the Governor for their consideration.

I will be looking at each request very carefully before deciding which to recommend. You can be sure your input will be taken into consideration when making my decision.

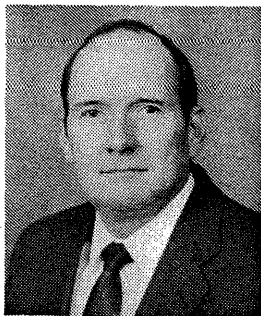
Thank you again for sharing your concerns. If I can be of any assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David".

David A. Brandemuehl
State Representative
49th Assembly District

DAB:jt



DAVID BRANDEMUEHL

State Representative
49th Assembly District

November 21, 1990

Ara A. Cherchian
P.O. Box 100
1119A Bridge St.
Tomahawk, WI 54487

Dear Ara,

As a member of the Department of Transportation Major Projects Commission, I would like to thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed highway project in your area. I appreciate the time you took to share your views on this matter.

The Commission has heard the recommendations of the Transportation Department regarding the priority ranking of each of the projects. The Commission will meet again on December 18 to review the information which was presented and determine a final ranking for each individual project. Those recommendations will then be forwarded to the Legislature and the Governor for their consideration.

I will be looking at each request very carefully before deciding which to recommend. You can be sure your input will be taken into consideration when making my decision.

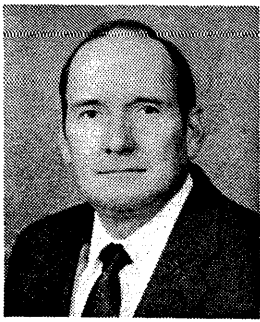
Thank you again for sharing your concerns. If I can be of any assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David".

David A. Brandemuehl
State Representative
49th Assembly District

DAB:jt



DAVID BRANDEMUEHL

State Representative
49th Assembly District

November 21, 1990

Mr. Frank Magnus, Chairman
Lincoln County Board of Supervisors
Courthouse
Merrill, WI 54452

Dear Mr. Magnus,

As a member of the Department of Transportation Major Projects Commission, I would like to thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed highway project in your area. I appreciate the time you took to share your views on this matter.

The Commission has heard the recommendations of the Transportation Department regarding the priority ranking of each of the projects. The Commission will meet again on December 18 to review the information which was presented and determine a final ranking for each individual project. Those recommendations will then be forwarded to the Legislature and the Governor for their consideration.

I will be looking at each request very carefully before deciding which to recommend. You can be sure your input will be taken into consideration when making my decision.

Thank you again for sharing your concerns. If I can be of any assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

David A. Brandemuehl
State Representative
49th Assembly District

DAB:jt

END



END

It has been brought to our attention that inclusion of the Tomahawk project for the 1991-93 budget considerations has been severely criticized by some legislators because of its "unrated" status. We would strongly point out that this project has already undergone the rating process when funding was appropriated for the existing 2 lanes. We would also like to point out that there is precedent for including stage construction in the TPC budget recommendations, most recently Dodgeville & Mt. Horeb Hwy. 18/151 (1983-85) and Hwy 45 West Bend bypass (1985-87).

I urge your approval of this most crucial project in your 1991-93 budget. As a concerned businessman I feel that to ignore the immediate need of this highway expansion is counter-productive to the public welfare and the economic stability of the entire northern tier of the state.

Thank you for your immediate and positive action in this matter.

Sincerely,

Midge Copley

Executive Director, Arbor Vitae-Woodruff Chamber of Commerce

for the Arbor Vitae-Woodruff Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors:

Thomas Tiffany, President
Brooks Elitzer, Treasurer
Tim McCo, Secretary
Jean Butler
Gary Thompson
Wayne Klappa
Bill McCutchin

END



END

NOV 26 1990

*Letter
&
File*

November 23, 1990

To: Members of the Transportation Projects Commission

As a member of the Board of Directors of The Greater Minocqua Chamber of Commerce I am very pleased to learn that the Highway 51 Tomahawk Bypass project (expansion to 4 lanes) has been given top priority for completion and is proposed for funding in the 1991-93 budget.

U.S. Highway 51 is truly the "gateway" to Northern Wisconsin and is recognized as such throughout Wisconsin and other Midwest states using our facilities. It is of critical importance to the Northwoods area tourism, our only major industry. Highway 51's continued development over the years has brought increased safety. It is imperative that this development continue throughout the 1990's.

As the state as a whole and our local communities increasingly promote the Northern sectors of the state, our dependence on a traffic route that can safely handle increased volumes is of prime importance. Currently traffic coming into this sector is forced to leave a 4-lane 65 m.p.h. expressway and bottleneck into 2 lanes with a top speed of only 55 m.p.h. The result? - Impatient and weary motorists from southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois often take passing risks and push their speeds beyond safety limits. The motorists are simply often trying to pass slower moving recreational vehicles and turning vehicles, both situations that could be easily avoided with a 4-lane roadway.

While safety is one of our prime concerns, the roadway also provides our "economic lifeline" to the Northern sector of the state. Tourism is Wisconsin's second leading industry. It only makes sense that we provide safe, comfortable access to our area. We must anticipate and accommodate traffic increases to our northern vacationland or concerned vacationers may simply take their business elsewhere.

It has been brought to our attention that inclusion of the Tomahawk project for the 1991-93 budget considerations has been severely criticized by some legislators because of its "unrated" status. We would strongly point out that this project has already undergone the rating process when funding was appropriated for the existing 2 lanes. We would also like to point out that there is precedent for including stage construction in the TPC budget recommendations, most recently Dodgeville & Mt. Horeb Hwy. 18/151 (1983-85) and Hwy 45 West Bend bypass (1985-87).

I urge your approval of this most crucial project in your 1991-93 budget. As a concerned businessman I feel that to ignore the immediate need of this highway expansion is counter-productive to the public welfare and the economic stability of the entire northern tier of the state.

Thank you for your immediate and positive action in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tim Cross". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Tim Cross
Member, Board of Directors
Greater Minocqua Chamber of Commerce

END



END



Nekoosa Packaging
a company of
Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation

1001 20 1001

November 26, 1990

Representative David Brandemuehl
Room 324 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Representative Brandemuehl,

This letter is written in support of Wisconsin Department of Transportation's recommendation that the Highway 51 Tomahawk Bypass project be given top priority by the Transportation Project Commission. The benefits of completing this project to Northern Wisconsin's tourism industry are, I believe, well publicized. Commission members who wish could easily document the congestion, delays and attendant hazards to entering exiting or crossing Highway 51 by travelling the highway on a summer Friday or Sunday afternoon from Merrill north.

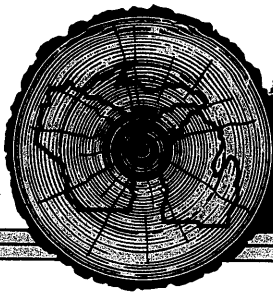
Less well documented are the industrial development benefits which would accrue to northern Wisconsin as a result of expanding this stretch of highway to four lanes. The Packaging Corporation of America-Tomahawk Mill has increased its production from 1000 to 1300 tons per day in the last ten years. At the same time truck shipments as a percentage of total shipments have increased from 5% to 15%. This is a result of our acquiring an increasing number of customers within 300 miles of Tomahawk and all customers placing higher priority on rapid deliveries and short transit time as a means of inventory control. Consequently truck shipments leaving the Tomahawk Mill have increased from the level of 2 or 3 to 15 to 20 per day. As Packaging Corporation of America we expect to both grow substantially and serve still more "local" customers by truck. Four lane access to Tomahawk improves our ability to serve those customers year round. As this facility grows, incoming truck traffic of wood and other supplies will also increase still more. As a result proceeding with the Highway 51 Bypass project on the current or earlier time table will benefit both the industrial and tourism constituencies. I expect that other industries in this area would realize substantial benefits possibly including expansion opportunities as transportation access improves.

I trust that these views adding industrial development to the more well known benefits of tourism enhancement will be useful to you as you prioritize highway projects around Wisconsin. Please feel free to contact me for any questions you may have.

Very truly yours,

Charles W. Stahr, P.E.
Mill Manager

dmb



P.O. BOX 39

TOMAHAWK, WISCONSIN — 54487

715-453-5159

715-453-4355

FAX:715-453-4177

GEORGE BRUNETTE
President

CARL F. THEILER
Executive Secretary & Manager

SAM SORENSEN
Executive Assistant

JACK SISTERMAN
Treasurer

DON LE BEOUF
Vice President

November 29, 1990

DEC 3 1990

Rep. David Brandemuehl
Room 324 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Representative Brandemuehl:

As a representative of the timber industry I would like to add my support to those promoting the Tomahawk 4 lane Highway 51 bypass. Highway 51 improvements to date have had a tremendous positive influence on all timber businesses, sawmilling logging, paper mills, suppliers, etc., but the remaining sections are of equal importance to our industry.

If we are going to supply our Wisconsin River Valley sawmills and paper mills competitively and safely, we seriously need this help.

Thanks!

Very truly yours,

Carl F. Theiler,
Executive Secretary

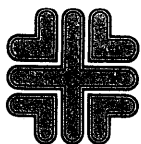
CFT/jt

LUMBER DIVISION
DAN KRETZ
Vice President

TRUCKING DIVISION
DON SCHULTZ
Vice President

VENEER DIVISION
LARRY HILGART
Vice President

PULPWOOD & LOGGING
DAVE HOLLI
Vice President



SACRED HEART-SAINT MARY'S
HOSPITALS, INCORPORATED

DEC 5 1990

A MEMBER OF MINISTRY CORPORATION
SISTERS OF THE SORROWFUL MOTHER

December 3, 1990

Rep. David Brandemuehl
Room 324 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Rep. Brandemuehl:

On behalf of Sacred Heart Hospital, Tomahawk, Wisconsin, I urge you to support the expansion of the Tomahawk Highway 51 bypass from two lanes to four lanes.

The two lane bypass completed in 1983 solved the downtown Tomahawk congestion problem; however, with growth in use of Highway 51 the congestion problem has returned out on the bypass. I often travel the stretch of Highway 51 from Highway 8 to Merrill and almost always observe dangerous situations and high risk passing by frustrated motorists. We see the gruesome consequences of their actions in our emergency room all too often.

The Department of Transportation estimates that the number of vehicles using this section of Highway 51 will rise over 39% in the next four years. In the interest of safety I again urge you to support the Highway 51 four lane bypass project to solve current and future safety problems.

Sincerely,

William A. Erickson
Administrator

Pinewoods
4305 C.T.H. "A"
Tomahawk, Wi. 54487

DEC 5 1990

December 3, 1990

Rep. David Brandemuehl
Room 324 North
State Capitol
Madison, Wi 53702

re: U.S. 51 Improvement in Lincoln County

Dear Rep. Brandemuehl:

It is my understanding that the Highway Projects Commission is considering the U.S. 51 improvement to four lanes in Lincoln County. I urge that this improvement be immediately recommended to the legislature for the following reasons:

- (1) Traffic volumes are extremely heavy for a two lane highway and consistently increasing as fast or faster than any other similar highway in the State. (A 39% increase in traffic is predicted for the next 4 years by D.O.T.)
- (2) Many of us who own second homes in northern Wisconsin are extremely frustrated trying to commute to these homes because of the lack of adequate highway north of Merrill.
- (3) Traffic volumes are such in the summer that it is absolutely impossible to cross 51 at C.T.H. "A" because of a lack of a grade separation.
- (4) Due to traffic volumes on 51 from Merrill to Minocqua it is very difficult to visit these communities to purchase services and goods.
- (5) Unsafe highway due to heavy traffic, curves, hills and sight distances.

Your support of inclusion of this recommended improvement is sought. It will greatly increase consumer spending by out of state second home owners.

Sincerely,

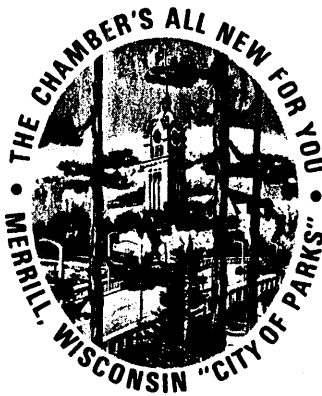


Richard F. Morris

51-01

**merrill
chamber of**

201 n. center avenue



**area
commerce**

merrill, wisconsin 54452

(715) 536-9474

DEC 11 1990

December 10, 1990

TO: Members of the TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS COMMISSION
FROM: Delores E. Olsen, Executive Vice President
RE: Status of the Highway 51 Freeway at Tomahawk

On behalf of our Board of Directors and our Transportation Committee, we are writing to ask for your support in the continued enumeration of the Highway 51 Freeway at Tomahawk. The state has made great strides with Highway 51 in bringing it to a very proficient four-lane corridor.

As a community we have found the completion of Hwy 51 as far north as Merrill to be of great benefit to our industries, trucking, the tourist traffic and to our development as a community. The drivers of Wisconsin have adjusted their traffic patterns from Hwys 13, 45 and others to come south on Hwy 51 because it is safe. Thus we have a great deal more traffic on Hwy 51 these days.

This reiterates the importance of having the Tomahawk bypass completed to freeway status. The DOT currently has the Merrill to Tomahawk stretch enumerated as an expressway project. Their long-range plans are expected to include an upgrade from expressway to freeway many years out.

Please give this project serious consideration for completion. We fully realize the pressures your Commission must bear in meeting the needs of the entire state, with ongoing projects like the completion of Hwy 29 as an east-west corridor, which we also support strongly, and to do all this with limited financial resources.

Your Commission has been sensitive to these concerns in the past. We know you realize the significance of travelers visiting northern Wisconsin from the southern tier of the state as well as from Illinois.

Your support for its completion is imperative, if we are to provide safe travel to the industries of our area, as well as the many tourists. Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Delores E. Olsen
Executive Vice President

DEO

December 10, 1990

CONNIE CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Last year in this suburban park, Stephanie was raped. But that was just the beginning of her nightmare — a nightmare that threatened to plague her the rest of her life.

STEPHANIE: He raped me. He strangled me. He stabbed me. He hit me numerous times. He dragged me through the park against my will, which is kidnapping, and he buried me alive. He tied me up, and had the nerve to sit on top of me and smoke a cigarette. And then they tell you you don't have the right to test these men and find out whether they've given you any disease which could be fatal.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* The rumors are flying about Bruce Willis again — marriage on the rocks; his movie's in trouble. Don't bother to tell Bruce.

BRUCE WILLIS: I've had, just since I've been— you know, I've been married, probably 15 things written about my wife and I that never happened. It's all lies. And if they were here — if the guys who wrote those things were here — I'd call them a liar right to their face.

KAREN BULLEYA [sp?]: It's very hard for me to talk about this. It's very difficult to tell people about what's happened to me because I find this somewhat embarrassing.

CHUNG: What's happened to Karen, and many other women, is their breast implants have leaked to other parts of their bodies — an ooze of slimy gelatin that could be poisoning them.

Ms. BULLEYA: If someone doesn't speak out and talk about this— I believe that there are probably many women like me, but how many people want to— want to tell the world this?

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Good evening, I'm Connie Chung. We have a very unusual program for you tonight. We are face-to-face in three different stories with people who are either unabashedly honest, or painfully honest about their lives. In some cases they are not pretty stories, but they are powerful ones and they have a point. We begin in a moment with two women who speak out not just for themselves, but in the hope that what happened to them will not happen to you. Don't go away.

[Commercial break]

Twice Raped?

CHUNG: *[on camera]* This is one of those awful statistics you hear, but do not want to believe: In this country a woman is raped every six minutes. The experience itself is horrible enough, but today a rape victim has even more to fear. Did the rapist have AIDS? You may be shocked to know that in most states the law prevents her from finding out. The law protects the rapist's right to privacy.

It takes courage, as you can well imagine, to talk openly

about the most frightening and traumatic experience your life. Tonight, you will meet two women who do. We've altered the appearance of one of them to protect her identity. These two women are going public for a simple reason: They do not want other women to be raped. What they believe is an outrageous system protecting the wrong person.

DIANA: At some point during the night I became aware of a noise. I started to sit up and someone was on top of me. I struggled, I screamed, until I felt that he had a knife in his hands. And I heard him say, "you don't do what I tell you, I'll kill you."

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* In the early morning hours of March 31st, 1988, Diana's attacker crawled up the front of the brownstone where she lives on Manhattan's Upper West Side. The window of her third-floor apartment had no bars, then, so he opened it, climbed through, and over the next three hours he repeatedly raped her.

DIANA: There were four forced sexual acts: oral sex, genital sex, and twice he forced me to masturbate him — at knife-point.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* What was going through your mind during the rape?

DIANA: Survival. I just wanted to live through the night. I just didn't know if he would stab me, kill me, or just leave quietly.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Diana managed to stay calm and conversational with her rapist. Convinced by her steady reassurances that she would not call the police, he eventually fell asleep in her bed.

DIANA: I ran to the door and I ran downstairs. I had no clothes on. I went to my neighbors and I started ringing doorbells, and finally my neighbor let me in and we called the police. And they came about 15 minutes later and found him asleep in my bed.

CHUNG: He was still asleep?

DIANA: Yeah. And on the floor in my apartment we saw his jacket. The police picked it up and went into the pockets over my kitchen table and a hypodermic needle fell out. And my heart fell when I saw it.

LINDA FAIRSTEIN: Barry Chapman was a 32-year-old man. He had been arrested more than 24 times, and been convicted of crimes more than 16 of those times. He was both an intravenous drug abuser and had spent most of his adult life in state prison. He was released to parole only two weeks before he burglarized Diana's apartment and assaulted her and, in fact, had been convicted of rape and burglary on his most recent incarceration.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Barry Chapman was a career criminal and a career rapist?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Yes, he was.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Linda Fairstein is chief of the sex crimes unit in the Manhattan D.A.'s office where Diana's rapist was prosecuted.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* When Diana first came to you and said, "I would like to know if the man who raped me had AIDS," did you try at that time to find out if he

had AIDS?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Yes. We twice requested of him and through his counsel, and in the presence of the court, that he be tested, and he refused.

CHUNG: Is there any way that you could have forced Barry Chapman to have an AIDS test?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: None at all.

CHUNG: You are powerless?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Completely powerless.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* After a two-week trial, Barry Chapman was convicted on all charges. Even then, New York State law protected his right to privacy and Chapman could not be tested against his will.

DIANA: All I needed to know was that he didn't have it. If I could have found out that he tested negative for the AIDS virus, I would be free to live my life openly, without fear. But there was no way I could even find that out, you know.

TOM STODDARD: Diana had every reason to want to know. I don't think she had the right to require the perpetrator to be tested.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* You think it's too much to ask?

Mr. STODDARD: I think it's too much to ask.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Tom Stoddard believes that no one — including rapists — should be forced to take an AIDS test, and his gay civil rights organization fought to make that the law in New York State.

Mr. STODDARD: It's particularly important for gay people because gay people have historically been rooted out when identified, and the HIV test might be a marker for gay men in particular, a way of leading to purges and other forms of discrimination against them.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* But this is just one exception — for rape victims. And you didn't intend the law to protect rapists.

Mr. STODDARD: One exception often in history leads to additional exceptions. There's a certain legislative impulse to keep changing things, particularly on subjects where passion rules rather than the mind. AIDS is a very, very volatile subject.

DIANA: What about my rights and the rights of any victim that is like me? The fact is that rape doesn't kill you, but AIDS does. You know, 10 percent of rapes happen to men. I mean, it could happen to a gay man, and he'd be in the same situation I am. How would he feel in that case?

CHUNG: *[on camera]* If you were raped, wouldn't you want to know?

Mr. STODDARD: Yes, I probably would want to know.

CHUNG: Well, there you go.

Mr. STODDARD: But that doesn't mean, because I would want to know it, that the law should necessarily mean I'm entitled to force somebody else to give me that information — particularly if it's only an issue of peace of mind. The law can't recognize simply peace of mind—

CHUNG: You say "only an issue of peace of mind"?

Mr. STODDARD: Peace of mind isn't enough.

CHUNG: She'll know whether or not she might have contracted AIDS.

Mr. STODDARD: Well, but the truth is there's no way she can know whether or not it was actually transmitted. It's all a risk. It's all a risk assessment. The only way she would know if she were at risk is to continually take the test herself and monitor those test results.

LAB TECHNICIAN *[Taking blood sample]:* We're almost there. OK?

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* It's true that the real question what the rape victim's test reveals. A rapist who tests negative might still be an AIDS carrier, because it can take several weeks to several years to test positive for the virus. And even if a rapist has AIDS, he might not pass it along to his victim.

[on camera] What do you say to a rape victim who says any piece of information is still valuable to her?

Mr. STODDARD: The victim still has the right to ask the perpetrator to consent to the test.

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: We have not yet had a single one who agreed to have a test.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Not one?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Not one. And among the many ironies of that is the fact that, if the defendant had any other sexually-transmitted disease — syphilis, gonorrhea — we are allowed to apply to the court for an order to have him tested.

CHUNG: You mean, you can demand that he have a test for syphilis or whatever, all these other venereal diseases that are curable—

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Correct.

CHUNG: —but not for AIDS, which is not curable?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: That is correct.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Right now, every inmate who enters the prison system— blood is drawn anyway, and they're tested for any sexually-transmitted disease—

Mr. STODDARD: True.

CHUNG: —except AIDS.

Mr. STODDARD: That's true.

CHUNG: What kind of intrusion is it just to have an AIDS test?

Mr. STODDARD: The AIDS test isn't just a test. It is the beginning of an entirely changed life. If you are positive, it means you have to face the possibility that you will get sick and perhaps die. But also, when that information gets to other people, it can lead to very bad things. It can lead to physical violence — particularly for people in prison. We can't simply wash our hands of these people and say they're not human beings or they don't have rights.

CHUNG: But the rapist is holding the cards.

Mr. STODDARD: The rule favors the perpetrator — there's no question about it — but I think appropriately so.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Since rape victims in most states cannot find out if their attackers are carrying the deadly virus, they're forced to consider taking the anti-AIDS drugs AZT, whether they need it or not. AZT is the only Government-approved drug for the treatment of AIDS, but it's still experimental and not without dangerous side effects. Despite the risk, some rape victims are now choosing to begin this drastic treatment, but they first want to know if their attackers are infected.

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: What do I do now when a doctor says to me, "If I have that information today, I can perhaps give this woman a choice that may save her life"?

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* What Linda Fairstein and other prosecutors are beginning to do is cut deals with rapists, trading their consent to take an AIDS test for a reduced sentence.

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: My entire professional career has been spent putting rapists, when convicted, behind bars for as long as possible. And yet, when I am faced with a woman whose life may be saved in exchange for a few years on that sentence, we're going to have to make that kind of decision.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* And rapists are getting off with lighter sentences?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Certainly.

CHUNG: And they may be back on the street again, raping again.

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: In all likelihood, from the statistics and the reality of the recidivist nature of this crime, they will be.

STEPHANIE: There is no right to privacy when you've taken somebody else's privacy and just thrown it out the door, you know. There is no more rights left when you've committed a crime like that. You have none.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* For Stephanie, the fear of AIDS was doubly real. She was three months pregnant when she went for a walk last year in a suburban Seattle park. Stephanie didn't know she was being followed until she was confronted at knifepoint, dragged 100 yards off the trail into the underbrush, and given a choice on how she wanted to die.

STEPHANIE: He comes out of nowhere and completely disrupts my life. He raped me. He strangled me. He stabbed me. He hit me numerous times. He dragged me through the park against my will, which is kidnapping, and he buried me alive. He tied me up, and had the nerve to sit on top of me and smoke a cigarette. And then they tell you you don't have the right to test these men and find out whether they've given you any disease which could be fatal.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Carl Klussman [sp?] had raped before. He had been paroled from prison 18 months earlier and may or may not have been exposed to AIDS. Like Diana's attacker, the law took Klussman's side. Washington is one of 10 states where a sexual offender can be tested for the AIDS virus, but only after he's been convicted. In Klussman's case, that took six months — a reasonable amount of time from everyone's perspective except

the victim's. For a pregnant mother with two lives stake, it was too little, too late.

STEPHANIE: How can they tell me I don't have the right to know whether I'm going to give birth to a dying child who will just live in pain and then die that's all they'd see of this world? I need the choice you know, either terminate the pregnancy or let it on, judging by whether I think the baby will have AIDS or not. And so I needed to know immediately.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Stephanie's attacker was convicted of attempted murder and rape last February 9th, just two days before she gave birth to an 8-pound baby girl.

STEPHANIE: You know, you're dealing with no maybe, "Oh, I'm going to have a little infection." You're dealing with, "Am I going to die?" And you need to know that. You need to know, "Am I, is my husband, my baby — are we OK?" And you just have to tell them. It's not a thing to debate about.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Do you really feel comfortable protecting rapists' rights?

Mr. STODDARD: I don't feel comfortable on this issue at all. I don't want to be the big bad civil liberties lawyer who doesn't care about individual people, particularly victims. I don't want to be the gay man who is seen as not caring about other people. This is a hard one. There are no free lunches and there are no pat answers, at least not on this question. But I'm still convinced the general rule in the law should stay as it is with regard to the rape victims.

STEPHANIE: The gay activist leaders are incredibly selfish in saying that nobody should be tested because it just might come back into their faces some day and affect them. They're not thinking about the individual people. They're not thinking about me, Stephanie, and my baby, Jasmine [sp?], and my husband, and my whole family that's being affected by it, you know. Everything in the world isn't going to change because you allow a rapist to get a blood test.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Both Stephanie and Diana have been repeatedly tested for the AIDS virus. Diana's latest test was negative, but she still has good reason to be concerned. CBS News learned that Barry Chapman was suffering from full-blown AIDS. He died earlier this year here in Sing-Sing prison. Diana knew nothing about Chapman's condition until we obtained a copy of his autopsy report and showed it to her.

DIANA: I felt as if as if I were just hung out to dry by the whole system.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* The judicial system? The prison system?

DIANA: That's right. I feel that I was victimized by the system as much as I was by Barry Chapman.

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: I can't disagree with her.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* You can't blame her for how she feels?

Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Certainly cannot.

CHUNG: Is there anything you can do to help her?
Ms. FAIRSTEIN: Not a thing. Legally, not a thing.

DIANA: I know that there was and is a real threat to me, which I never knew for certain before. He didn't kill me that night, but he still could murder me today, even though he's dead.

STEPHANIE: If you were to have AIDS every day you'd be angry, "This bastard gave me AIDS." And not knowing, then your like, "God, this bastard's making me wonder every day whether I'm going to die." And either way, you lose. So with everything, you just lose, whether you know or you don't — but you have to know.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Stephanie wasn't notified until six months after her baby was born that her attacker did not have AIDS. He tested negative. Diana says she will continue to be tested for several more years before she can feel certain and safe. Tom Stoddard's gay rights group will now support an exception to the AIDS laws for pregnant women who are raped, but no one else — not for rape victims who are worried about becoming pregnant or resuming their normal sex lives.

We'll be back in a moment.

[Commercial break]

Bruce Willis

CHUNG: *[on camera]* The Christmas season is upon us, but Bruce Willis has already received his presents. He's number five on *Variety's* list of top-earning movie stars, he's wrapping up production on his dream project, called *Hudson Hawk* [sp?], and he's starring in *Bonfire Of The Vanities*. But just a few years ago, you could have gone to a New York bar and ordered a drink from him — true. Ask one of his close friends — we did — actor John Goodman who, back then, had one elbow on the other side of the bar. Goodman can testify to those party days with "the boys." Sure, Willis is a husband and father now, but those wild and crazy times are still very much a part of the Bruce Willis story, and that's where this raucous tale begins.

BRUCE WILLIS: When I was 20 years old, my priorities were not marriage and kids, you know. It was— To be honest, it was gettin' laid. *[Laughs]* You know, I mean, which is the priority for a lot of guys from the time they first figure out that they can get laid.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* So all you thought about when you were younger was sex, huh?

Mr. WILLIS: Oh, yeah! Every guy I know, I mean— I'm sure young women don't think about sex. I'm sure that they have—

CHUNG: Naaah!

Mr. WILLIS: —other things that they're thinking about: college, marriage, other goals — but I doubt it.

CHUNG: There really was a follow-up to sex.

Mr. WILLIS: *[Laughs]* Cigarettes. How about some questions from the audience — from the home audience? Has anybody else got a question?

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* We had some questions for Carmine Zazora [sp?], Bruce's best friend for 16 years. They were once roommates at this house in the Nichols Canyon [sp?] area of Los Angeles, where they called their little paragon palace, "the thrill on the hill."

Mr. WILLIS: When they ask anything about — you know, Nichols Canyon—

Mr. ZAZORA: Lie.

Mr. WILLIS: Lie.

Mr. ZAZORA: I got it. I knew that. I knew that.

Mr. WILLIS: Any time they—

Mr. ZAZORA: Like you do.

Mr. WILLIS: Like I— Good answer. Thank you. You're not rolling, are you? Yeah, oh — OK. But I'm just saying, you know, in general — make me look good.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Willis can joke all he wants. His take-home pay in the last two years is a reported \$36 million.

Mr. WILLIS: *[On movie set]* Well, it looks like they're almost ready to shoot—

CHUNG: He and Carmine have taken their party on the road, to Budapest, Hungary, where Willis is putting the finishing touches on an idea he dreamed up nine years ago.

ACTRESS: *[On movie set]* Why is the world full of such idiots?

CHUNG: *Hudson Hawk* is his third action-adventure film in as many years. Once again, he's the reluctant hero, in a way over his head, and once again the film is behind schedule and over budget. Can Bruce save the free world and keep them laughing at the same time?

Mr. WILLIS: What do you think, Alfred?

DIRECTOR: —And cut.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Were you the quintessential high school cut-up?

Mr. WILLIS: Well, I was certainly trying to— A lot of my teachers thought that this was just— that this energy would come to nothing, that I would just be a— you know, a jerk for the rest of my life. And what I think it was was just creative energy — the same, you know, creative energy that I have now and I just didn't have any outlet for it. I just didn't know how to control it or how to harness it. But I was always trying to crack people up.

JOHN GOODMAN: First met Bruce Willis in '44. He took a bullet for me at— on Iwo.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* He took a bullet for you?

Mr. GOODMAN: Yeah. But I took one for him later when we were both on— We were cops, New York City police department. I don't think I can talk about that yet.

CHUNG: Why not?

Mr. GOODMAN: Case is still open.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* John Goodman is now in the celebrity witness protection program. At his request, we have disguised his face and voice with makeup.

CHUNG: When you and Bruce first started hanging

out together, you were — forgive me — unknowns.

Mr. GOODMAN: Yeah, I didn't know him, he didn't know me. We— I met him about 10 years ago, around 1980, and he was one of the— He's still one of the best bartenders I've ever seen in my life.

CHUNG: You mean like Tom Cruise in *Cocktail* where he—

Mr. GOODMAN: Well, I think that's where that guy got the idea, was from Bruce. He had a running patter going constantly. It was like a pro wrestling rap or Three Stooges bits or Little Rascals stuff or calling basketball scores while he was bartending. He was great.

CHUNG: Did you talk about acting?

Mr. GOODMAN: A lot. A lot. Constantly. I never saw him act until much later, but I always knew he'd be good — just the way he was behind a bar. Like I said, it was the best free show in town.

Mr. WILLIS: I like doing it. I like performing. I like playing different guys, you know, different characters. It's good to make money. It's, you know, good to be well paid, but I was acting when I wasn't getting paid at all and I loved it then, you know. I still do. I love it now.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* Back then no part was too small, whether it was a play or a jeans commercial. The important thing was to be noticed — and it's worked. The actor has made a fortune on an image that's part Errol Flynn and part Groucho Marx.

Mr. WILLIS: *[On movie set]* —a bullet will hit, off the belt—

CHUNG: And he can now joke about the days when his bachelor antics made tabloid headlines. But like a crazed butler with a two-foot bayonet *[Referring to actor on screen]*, those headlines won't go away. Off screen, Willis has been happily married for three years to actress Demi Moore, and they have a daughter named Rumer after British novelist Rumer Godden *[sp?]*. But on the set the tabloids say things are bad — real bad. They say Bruce's movie and his marriage are in big trouble. For Willis it's just one more slap in the face.

ACTRESS: *[On movie set, Slaps Willis' face]* Why are you such a schmuck!

Mr. WILLIS: I've had, just since I've been — you know, I've been married, probably 15 things written about, you know, my wife and I that never happened. Quotes, direct quotes, that I said to an insider that were never said, never happened, and they get away with it. And I assume people out there believe this stuff, because I get calls and they go, "Geez, did you— are you guys really on the rocks?" Or "Is this really happening?" Or "Are you really concerned that Patrick Swayze kissed your wife in this film, and was there something to it?" And it's all — it's all lies. And if they were here — if the guys who wrote those things were here, I'd call them a liar right to their face and Carmine would probably have to restrain me from knocking them out. Because I just— It just— It's a very painful thing to have lies written about yourself and to feel helpless. You know, as a man I don't really like feeling helpless and I

just— It's very frustrating.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Did you ever thing you would get married?

Mr. WILLIS: Not for a long time. The day before I met my wife, I didn't want to get married. Then I met her and went, "Oh! I love you so much!" and I was just knocked out by her, you know, and really fell in love right away.

CHUNG: Did you?

Mr. WILLIS: Uh-huh, yeah. I knew the night that I met her that I was going to marry her. I didn't tell anybody, but I kind of knew — I kind of knew that—

CHUNG: How about— Did she know?

Mr. WILLIS: No, she didn't want to marry me. She had read the newspapers. Naaah. I just don't think she considered it either.

CHUNG: Some people have said Bruce Willis — a good husband and a devoted father? Come on!

Mr. GOODMAN: He loves his wife and he loves the baby, and that's the main ingredient. And he's ever responsible in that way.

CHUNG: You can see it?

Mr. GOODMAN: Oh, absolutely, yeah. He's very proud. It's a good thing. And they're a really beautiful family.

Mr. WILLIS: I love my baby so much, I mean— and I'd rather hang out with her than I would do just about anything else. And kids — you know, kids really bring the kid out in you, and I've just been waiting for that opportunity for about 30 years now.

CYBILL SHEPHERD: Where on earth did you get those glasses?

Mr. WILLIS: Oh, these? X-ray specs. Pretty cool, huh? You must be wearing a lead dress. I can't see a thing.

CHUNG: *[voice-over]* It was the kid in Willis that got him noticed in the first place. As David Addison in TV's *Moonlighting*, he and co-star Cybill Shepherd broke the rules for what television was supposed to be about.

Mr. WILLIS: *[Hacking through door]* Here's Petruccio!

CHUNG: But the show was eventually canceled amid reports that Willis and Shepherd didn't have the chemistry their characters did.

Mr. WILLIS: To this day I'm still amazed at how it all happened and how the whole thing went down and how the show kind of self-destructed and kind of was destructed.

CHUNG: *[on camera]* Do you still talk to Cybill Shepherd? Have you talked to her since the show closed?

Mr. WILLIS: No, I haven't spoken to her since the show ended, I don't think. There is a story that will someday ultimately be told about why the show ended and how that all came about, and how Glenn Carron

[sp?] was fired from the show and what Cybill's involvement in that was—

CHUNG: The man who created and produced the program?

Mr. WILLIS: That's right, and basically gave her back her career. But I don't have anything good to say about her, so I should just not say anything.

CHUNG: Isn't it a shame that something that we as viewers remember so well as being a terrific series is kind of sour for you?

Mr. WILLIS: It's not that sour for me. I mean, I have some good memories of that show. And just because I didn't necessarily get along with Cybill— I mean, there were, you know, 90 other people on that show that I did get along with.

Mr. GOODMAN: I'd come out and see him and we'd just marvel at how everything was taking off, you know. We'd be riding around and we'd just look at each other and start giggling. And life was a kick for— for a guy who struggled for a while and really never had two dimes to scrape together. He was— He enjoyed himself, and I helped him.

Mr. WILLIS: [On movie set] What about a six-foot actor like myself? What should I do?

FILM CREW MEMBER: Six foot?

Mr. WILLIS: How would I prepare?

[on camera] I never expected to become this famous. I wanted to be successful as an actor. I never equated that — successful as an actor — equalling famous and having your life story in every newspaper in, you know, the country. I just never thought that far ahead, and I don't know who does. At some point I think I — you know, I might want to stop doing what I'm doing and—

CHUNG: [on camera] You mean— You don't mean acting?

Mr. WILLIS: Stop acting, yeah.

CHUNG: Seriously?

Mr. WILLIS: Yeah, I mean, it's still fun now. At some point when it's not fun any more I'll go do something else, you know.

CHUNG: Such as?

Mr. WILLIS: Skiing. Skiing for a living. Not working.

CHUNG: You're not talking about in your 60's or 70's?

Mr. WILLIS: I think in my 40's. I think in my 40's. God bless — [Knocks on wood] — if I'm still here in my 40's.

CHUNG: Our producer said that he was surprised at our interview today.

Mr. WILLIS: Why?

CHUNG: Well—

Mr. WILLIS: Why?

CHUNG: Well, he—

Mr. WILLIS: What's up with them?

CHUNG: He said, "Is the silly goofy side of Bruce Willis pretty much gone?"

Mr. WILLIS: God, I hope not. I hope not. I've acted pretty silly today, don't you think? Pretty goofy? I mean, I'm still goofy. Don't tell me I'm not silly, Connie.

I am silly — I am goofy — and damned proud of [Laughs]

CHUNG: [voice-over] We'll be right back. Stay with us.

Breast Implants - Dangerous Devices?

CHUNG: [on camera] Most of us know little about breast implants. We've seen the ads. We've heard the rumors about which celebrities have them and which don't. But we don't know anything about the dangers. Since the early 1960's some two million women have had breast implants. It's a simple device. The most common ones look like this— has an outer shell made of silicone, with silicone gel on the inside. The operation takes a few hours and, if it goes well, the implants should last a lifetime — at least that's what most women believe. But not the women we interviewed. In fact, it couldn't be further from the truth.

Dr. DOUGLAS SHANKLIN: Nobody came out and said, "We have an announcement to make. We're about to experiment on two million American women." But from a certain point of view, that's what's happened. We have done a large-scale clinical experiment on a unproven — probably unsafe — medical device which is placed inside the body where the body can react to it.

CHUNG: [voice-over] For almost 30 years, American women have been getting breast implants, an astounding average of 350 implant operations a day. But what's shocking is that these devices have never been approved by the Federal Government. Only now is the Government looking at the dangers, but for some women it may be too late.

JUDY TAYLOR [sp?]: I knew many women that had implants — many women — and, you know, I've asked, "How did it go," you know, "Are there any problems?" you know, "How does it feel?" "Do they hurt?" And it was fine. I just didn't talk to the right women — the women that were sick.

CHUNG: Six years ago, Judy Taylor received silicone implants after a double mastectomy.

[on camera] You thought everything was going to be just fine?

Ms. TAYLOR: And it was.

CHUNG: For how long?

Ms. TAYLOR: Approximately one year. And then started getting sick.

CHUNG: What were your symptoms?

Ms. TAYLOR: It was like— flu-like symptoms. Swollen glands, fevers, chills, sweats, sore throats, and many, many trips to the doctor. And I got more tired and more tired, and joint pain. And it was very difficult to go up and down a stair.

CHUNG: How long did this go on?

Ms. TAYLOR: This went on for almost five years.

CHUNG: Five years?

Ms. TAYLOR: Yes.

CHUNG: [voice-over] Doctors insisted she had a virus, until finally one physician told Judy her system was being poisoned.

[on camera] When the doctor told you what he thought was wrong with you, how did he explain it?

Ms. TAYLOR: He told me that I had silicone associated disease, or human adjuvant [sp?] disease.

CHUNG: What did that mean to you?

Ms. TAYLOR: Absolutely nothing.

CHUNG: [voice-over] It meant her implants would have to be removed. And when they were, what the doctor found surprised him. The implants were intact but, as this photo shows, silicone had leaked into the surrounding scar tissue of her breast and had traveled to her lymph glands.

Dr. SHANKLIN: Silicone gets right into the heart of the immune response system and is processed in a way that causes the formation of abnormal antibodies.

CHUNG: [voice-over] And these antibodies, says Dr. Shanklin, not only attack the silicone, but can turn on the human system as well, causing the body to go haywire. Shanklin is a pathologist at the University of Tennessee in Memphis, where he has spent six years studying tissue from women with implants. He's found evidence of silicone in almost every part of the body.

Dr. SHANKLIN: I found it in the thyroid gland here in the neck. I found it in the spleen, which in most people is in the abdomen on the upper left side. I've seen it in liver, I've seen it in other lymph nodes in the body. I have not found it so far in one case where I looked at the ovaries.

JANICE BUCK [sp?]: They do say, "Mom, I'll take care of you. Don't worry about anything—"

CHUNG: [voice-over] Janice Buck is convinced that silicone is also at the root of her health problems. Eleven years ago, tumors in her breasts forced her to have mastectomies, then implants. Today, she can barely walk. She's plagued with illness.

Ms. BUCK: I suffer constant pain — constant pain — constant fatigue. I take a total of between four and five hundred dollars medication a month, to try to keep me going.

CHUNG: [on camera] When the doctor told you that maybe it might be the breast implants and that you ought to have them removed, what did you think?

Ms. BUCK: I would have done anything if I thought it would help me get better, but it was probably the hardest thing I ever had to do, because it was so hard losing my breasts once, let alone having to lose them twice.

SYBIL GOLDRIDGE [sp?]: The women we talk to are in trouble. The women we talk to are not getting the kind of information that they could get.

CHUNG: [voice-over] Sybil Goldridge gave up on implants after five operations left her breasts mangled and infected. She allowed us to use this photo as a graphic example of her ordeal. Today she's demanding that doctors warn women of all the dangers they may face.

Ms. GOLDRIDGE: If every doctor would simply read the package insert to the patient, the woman would then have enough information to make her decision. Simply read the list of complications to the patient and let her decide whether she wants to risk those complica-

tions. The complications they list are known. Just tell her what's there. She's not getting that information. Nobody's giving them information.

CHUNG: [on camera] This is a typical insert that manufacturers include with their implants. It says that it's the surgeon's responsibility to tell the patient about any possible risk or complication. They include implant rupture or tearing from excessive stress — such as massage or vigorous exercise — silicone bleeding or leaking, and warning that implants may cause severe joint pain, swollen glands, and hair loss. None of the women in this story had access to this information. That's because manufacturers didn't even start disclosing it until five years ago. We spoke with more than 40 doctors around the country, and were surprised to learn that less than a third mentioned these complications to their patients.

KAREN BULLEYA: Had I known that these things could rupture, I would never have had this done, because I would have been afraid of leaking silicone.

CHUNG: [on camera] Initially, when you had the implants, how long did you think they were going to last?

Ms. BULLEYA: A lifetime.

CHUNG: [voice-over] Karen Bulleya is a nurse and mother of two. Before deciding on implants for cosmetic reasons, she had asked about the dangers. She thought she knew everything that could possibly go wrong.

Ms. BULLEYA: I was quite happy with the way I looked. I was really pleased with the surgery. I think I even wrote the surgeon a letter telling him, you know how much that it did for myself-esteem.

CHUNG: [on camera] When did you start noticing some problems?

Ms. BULLEYA: Six months after the breast augmentations, I started to experience extreme fatigue — fatigue to the point where I couldn't care for my children; mouth ulcers — just eroded my mouth completely; fevers; pneumonia; chest pain; hair loss; bizarre skin rashes — you know, all of those things. And I just knew something was very wrong.

CHUNG: [voice-over] Karen would later be diagnosed with the disease of the immune system called Lupus, but there were other symptoms that no one could explain.

Ms. BULLEYA: I had leakage of a clear fluid from my right breast, and a lump there—

CHUNG: [on camera] Leakage?

Ms. BULLEYA: Leakage from the nipple. I was absolutely shocked to find out that it was silicone that had been leaking out of me for two and a half years.

CHUNG: [voice-over] And surgery confirmed what she had feared. The right implant was ruptured. Karen had them both removed.

CHUNG: [on camera] Karen, what are you left with now?

Ms. BULLEYA: I'm left with — you know, just about no breast tissue, and I wear a prosthesis, just like someone with a mastectomy.

CHUNG: [voice-over] But silicone isn't the only danger women face. Since the early 1980's more and more women have been turning to this. It's called "Même." It's a

silicone implant covered with soft polyurethane foam. Although doctors had their concerns about the foam decades earlier, in recent year the makers of the Mème have called it the new answer to keeping the breast tissue from turning hard. The Mème was the implant of choice for Janie Cruz [sp?]. She couldn't imagine what her doctor would find when he removed them seven years later.

Ms. CRUZ: The polyurethane cover was completely dissolved. What was supposed to be a two-and-a-half-hour surgery to remove implant turned into seven hours of dipping what he referred to as a green slimy-looking gelatin from my chest wall and from everywhere he could reach.

CHUNG: [voice-over] In his laboratory in Canada, Dr. Pierre Blé has spent 10 years studying what happens to polyurethane once it's in a woman's breast.

Dr. BLÉ: After about a month it looks like this. The foam has gone in part, and it is beginning to peel away from the surface. After about six months to a year, half of the foam has gone away. It's dissolved. They produce debris which is potentially toxic.

CHUNG: [voice-over] The foam is made here, at a factory outside Philadelphia. It's an industrial polyurethane, like that found in air conditioning and carburetor filters. When it breaks down, it can produce a chemical — toluene diamine, or TDA [sp?] — a known animal carcinogen already banned by the Government in hair dyes. But the makers of the Mème, Surgitek, insist their studies show the foam is safe. We asked Surgitek to talk with us about the Mème, the foam, and its dangers; but officials not only refused to go on camera, they asked us to leave their property.

Ms. GOLDRIDGE: Nobody has done the kinds of studies that are required for this kind of product. Just as I say that it's my belief that the implants are harmful, the drug companies and the manufacturers don't have any proof that it's not. Why should we be in this Catch-22 situation 30 years after the fact? There's got to be something— something wrong there.

CHUNG: [voice-over] The FDA would not grant us an interview on the Mème or any other implant, but in a statement the FDA did say it's in the process of collecting data from manufacturers and that it may take years before any decisions are made about their safety. In the meantime, more than 100,000 women each year are still receiving implants.

Ms. BULLEYA: It's very difficult to tell people about what's happened to me, because I find this somewhat embarrassing — not that I did anything wrong, but just personal. But I feel that if someone doesn't speak out and talk about this— I believe that there are probably many women like me, but how many people want to tell the world this, you know? It's just— It's hard to do.

CHUNG: [on camera] There are no statistics on how many women have become ill because of their implants. No agency, no study has kept track of them. While questions continue to be raised about the safety of breast implants, only the state of Maryland requires doctors to inform their patients of all the known risks and complications. It took

five years to get that law passed.

We'll be back in a moment.

[Commercial break]

Chain Letter

CHUNG: [on camera] A lot of programs devote a few minutes of their broadcast to viewer mail. We get out a share of letters from you, but this is usually the kind of mail no one wants to receive — it's a chain letter. Gratefully, this one didn't warn of bad luck if we broke the chain, and it didn't ask us to send money. This chain letter was written on behalf of a boy in England. I'll read you the request:

"Craig is a boy who has a tumor on his brain and has very little time to live. It is his ambition to gain entry in the *Guinness Book of Records* [sp?] for the largest number of get-well cards ever received by an individual."

What a nice idea. So we sent him a card, and then we went to his home town in England.

MARIAN SHERGOLD [sp?]: It's the biggest thing to hit the post office since the Great Train Robbery. They've never had anything like it before — ever — never. The post office says it's slowed down a little bit. Instead of 500 sacks a day, they're down to 400. And each sack, minimum, is 3,000 cards.

CHUNG: [voice-over] Not long ago, Marian Shergold was afraid her son wouldn't live to see this day. Last year Craig — aged 11 — had surgery for brain cancer. It affected his speech, but not his spirit. He received so many get-well cards that he decided to go for a world's record. Someone started a chain letter, and all the mail has made him a celebrity.

CRAIG SHERGOLD: Mother always said I'd be a star. Now I am, I don't believe it.

CHUNG: By last Christmas, cards were arriving at the rate of 300,000 a day. At first, they needed three warehouses just to store it all, but then they began sending the cards to a recycling center. And now they're down to just this one where, several times a week, Craig's uncle comes to pick up the mail.

Mrs. SHERGOLD: Every week we say, "It's got a little bit quieter." And then, boy, look, they'll come again, you know. It's amazing. Isn't it, Craig? It's really amazing.

CRAIG SHERGOLD: Yes.

CHUNG: At home, the Shergolds are literally surrounded by good wishes.

Mrs. SHERGOLD: The most favorite of all, Michael Jackson — he's absolutely over the moon about that — and Madonna, President Bush and his wife. Here's a lovely letter from the Vice President Dan Quayle. It's brought a tremendous amount of happiness.

CHUNG: Mail has arrived from almost every country.

NEIGHBOR: Japan.

CHUNG: And on Thursdays, all the neighbors gather to open it. Twelve million letters have come from America alone. In fact, the U.S. Postal Service no longer sends

1 Craig's mail overseas. Instead, it's directed here to a vacant store front in Atlanta, Georgia, where volunteers sort through an estimated five million cards.

LINDA DESERETZ [sp?]: It is mind-boggling. It's almost as though America needed a hero and Craig has become the hero that America needed at this time.

CHUNG: Linda Deseretz runs the Children's Wish Foundation in Atlanta, a group that fulfills wishes for seriously ill kids. The foundation helped Craig reach his goal and a place in the *Guinness Book of Records*. Now, he's come to America to celebrate in style.

Ms. DESERETZ: Surprise, surprise!

CRAIG SHERGOLD: Oh! The unexpected hit me between the eyes.

Mrs. SHERGOLD: [With Ms. Deseretz, drinking toast to Craig] Darling, get well soon.

CHUNG: At last count, Craig was up to 30 million cards, and growing — a world's record that may never be broken. All because of a chain letter. And that's not all.

Mrs. SHERGOLD: We've got some wonderful news — and please, God, it's the same now: The cancer in Craig's spine is clear and we truly believe it's everybody out there praying for Craig, wishing him well. And now we want the big miracle — the real big one — we want God to take it away completely, don't we?

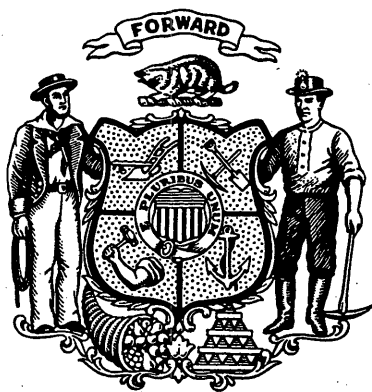
CRAIG SHERGOLD: Yes.

CHUNG: [on camera] Craig says his toughest battle is not cancer, it's getting the chain letter to stop. He has asked us to ask you to stop sending cards. Pass the word on to 10 of your friends and ask them to do the same.

And that's our program for tonight. Be sure to join Charles Kuralt and Leslie Stahl later on *America Tonight*. Have a wonderful, happy, healthy, holiday season. I'll see you again on the news on Sunday. Good night.

Copyright © 1990 by CBS Inc.

END



END

Alphons Pitterle

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

822 South Hastings Way
Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54701
Phone: 715/835-4331

DEC 14 1990

December 12, 1990

Representative David Brandemuehl
Room 324 North, State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

RE: USH 53 Eau Claire Bypass

Dear Representative Brandemuehl:

Highway 53 in Eau Claire has more than 1 accident per day. Half of these accidents are between Birch Street and Brackett Avenue. On Holidays more than 60,000 cars a day use this stretch of highway. Almost daily from my office I hear screeching of tires - another near accident. You should enumerate this project at this time.

Everybody acknowledges the problem as having top priority, but some people do not agree with the solution. Enumerate this project and let professionals and other traffic experts decide on the final route.

A small handful of people in Altoona, who do not represent 60,000 people in the area, have been very vocal in their opposition to the "Inner Bypass" solution. Altoona in its published information has stated that the only solution to the increase in their property taxes is to increase business within their boundaries. Once this project is enumerated, I believe the Altoona council can be shown that this route will benefit them by bringing business to their city.

We all know that improving Highway 53 in its present location would cost an additional \$50 million, plus millions more for the relocation of many businesses. Let's face the fact that these additional millions of dollars are not available, and if they were available, it would be a foolish place to spend the money.

We have to bite the bullet sometime. Enumerate the project. Let the professionals plan the route. Insure the safety on the highway and save both lives and dollars for the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

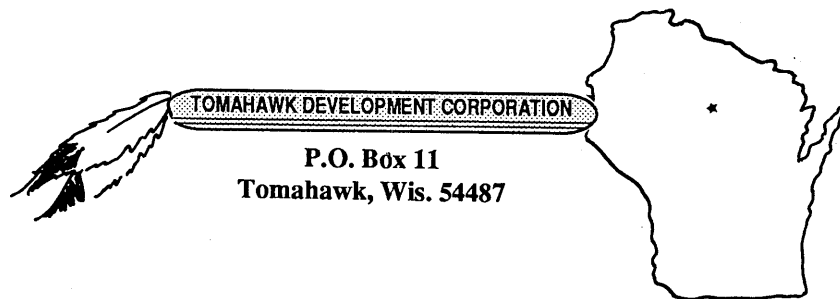


Alphons Pitterle
Certified Public Accountant

BARBARA J. SCHMITT C.P.A.

RICHARD C. GANNON C.P.A.

SCOTT L. ROEMHILD C.P.A.



P.O. Box 11
Tomahawk, Wis. 54487

December 12, 1990

Rep. David Brandemuehl
Room 324, N. State Capitol
Madison, WI. 53702

Dear Rep. Brandemuehl;

It has been brought to my attention that there is some question as to the need for improvements of the Highway 51 Tomahawk Bypass.

As President of the Tomahawk Development Corp. and speaking for all the board members; we can assure you that for continuing and future industrial development in this area, it is imperative that the proposed Highway 51 Bypass four-lane expansion be completed as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wm. K. Thomas".

Wm. K. Thomas

President

Tomahawk Development Corporation



Randall's

ORIGINAL FROZEN CUSTARD

40TH ST. & SUPERIOR AVE., SHEBOYGAN, WI 53081 (414) 458-9699

December 13, 1990

Representative David Brandemuehl
Room 324 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

RE: Project ID. 1146-07-00
CTH CA to USH 41
STH 76
Outagamie County

Dear Representative Brandemuehl:

I am writing on behalf of Randall's Restaurants as owner and operator of the Randall's Restaurant located at U.S. Highways 10 and 41 in Grand Chute, Wisconsin. Certainly, if the turnoff of 41 to Highway 10 is eliminated, it would put Randall's Restaurant out of business. I am thus absolutely and unwavering in my opposition to the closure of the Highway 10 access to and from 41 as proposed in conjunction with the changing of Highway 76.

It would seem only logical to construct Highway 76 as planned and assess the traffic conditions on College Avenue, Highway 10 and Highway 76 after the completion of the project. Then and only then should a study be made regarding changing the intersection of Highways 10 and 41 as it now exists.

Please review this in light of all the people who paid high prices for property in this area based on the fact that Highway 10 would be an access to Highway 41.

Very truly yours,

Carl H. Rickmeier
Owner
Randall's Frozen Custard Int. Inc.

dmz